

Are the Packers Profiteers?

Plain Facts About the Meat Business

The Federal Trade Commission in its recent report on war profits, stated that the five large meat packers have been profiteering and that they have a monopoly of the market.

These conclusions, if fair and just, are matters of serious concern not only to those engaged in the meat packing business but to every other citizen of our country.

The figures given on profits are misleading and the statement that the packers have a monopoly is unsupported by the facts.

The packers mentioned in the report stand ready to prove their profits reasonable and necessary.

The meat business is one of the largest American industries. Any citizen who would familiarize himself with its details must be prepared for large totals.

The report states that the aggregate profits of four large packers were \$140,000,000 for the three war years.

This sum is compared with \$19,000,000 as the average annual profit for the three years before the war, making it appear that the war profit was \$121,000,000 greater than the pre-war profit.

This compares a three-year profit with a one-year profit—a manifestly unfair method of comparison. It is not only misleading, but the Federal Trade Commission apparently has made a mistake in the figures themselves.

The aggregate three-year profit of \$140,000,000 was earned on sales of over four and a half Billion dollars. It means about three cents on each dollar of sales—or a mere fraction of a cent per pound of product.

Packers' profits are a negligible factor in prices of live stock and meats. No other large business is conducted upon such small margins of profit.

Furthermore—and this is very important—only a small portion of this profit has been paid in dividends. The balance has been put back into the business. It had to be, as you realize when you consider the problems the packers have had to solve—and solve quickly—during these war years.

To conduct this business in war times, with higher costs and the necessity of paying two or three times the former prices for live stock, has required the use of two or three times the ordinary amount of working capital. The additional profit makes only a

fair return on this, and as has been stated, the larger portion of the profits earned has been used to finance huge stocks of goods and to provide additions and improvements made necessary by the enormous demands of our army and navy and the Allies.

If you are a business man you will appreciate the significance of these facts. If you are unacquainted with business, talk this matter over with some business acquaintance—with your banker, say—and ask him to compare profits of the packing industry with those of any other large industry at the present time.

No evidence is offered by the Federal Trade Commission in support of the statement that the large packers have a monopoly. The Commission's report show the large number and importance of other packers.

The packers mentioned in the statement stand ready to prove to any fair minded person that they are in keen competition with each other, and that they have no power to manipulate prices.

If this were not true they would not dare to make this positive statement.

Furthermore, government figures show that the five large packers mentioned in the report account for only about one-third of the meat business of the country.

They wish it were possible to interest you in the details of their business. Of how, for instance, they can sell dressed beef for less than the cost of the live animal, owing to utilization of by-products, and of the wonderful story of the methods of distribution throughout this broad land, as well as in other countries.

The five packers mentioned feel justified in co-operating with each other to the extent of together presenting this public statement.

They have been able to do a big job for your government in its time of need; they have met all war time demands promptly and completely and they are willing to trust their case to the fair-mindedness of the American people with the facts before them.

Armour and Company
Cudahy Packing Co.
Morris & Company
Swift & Company
Wilson & Company

ROMANTIC CAREER OF FRENCH NURSE

Marriage Brings to Light Details
of Her Work.

TAKEN PRISONER BY HUNS

Nurses German Wounded With Same
Care She Had Shown Her Own—
Exchanged and Sent Back to France
It Comes Her Turn to Suffer, and
From This Comes Romance Just
Culminated.

Paulette Colly is married, and her marriage brings to light the details of her heroic and romantic career of the last three years as presented by the foreign news bureau of the woman's committee of the council of national defense.

Until Paulette was twenty-two years old, she lived in the village of Angreze in Dordogne with her two sisters and three brothers—a happy, contented, wealthy family of farmers, who had lived unmolested on the same land for many generations. Nothing more settled, more tranquil than such a life can be imagined, surely not here in America, where we can form no realization of the effect of such long habit and custom as influences every phase of the peasant's life.

And then the war came. And then when she was twenty-two the war came. Seventeen days after war broke out she was at a hospital at Auteuil, a volunteer Red Cross nurse in a formation of English and Italian women.

ing but grateful duties of a nurse. Her group had citation for heroism at Creux, Notre Dame de Lorette, and Neuville Saint Vaast. In 1915 her ambulance was in the sector of Notre Dame de Lorette. The battle came close to them, then enclosed them. Paulette and seven of her companions were taken prisoner by the Germans. For 48 hours they were within the enemy lines, and nursed German wounded with the same care they had shown their own. Fortunately they were exchanged and sent back to their dear France. On their return from being prisoners, they were given the Croix de Guerre.

Paulette took up her work again at once, and in 1916 was at Verdun. She was also at the tunnel at the Forest of Corbeaux, and many other places that have become famous in history where the fighting was hottest, and consequently the work of the nurses the hardest. She nursed hundreds of prisoners with equal care, tenderness and devotion, but one man, Rene Brichen, who lost his right arm in the war and who was nursed by her, became especially dear to her during his illness and convalescence. He was sent out of the hospital with no prospects and seriously handicapped in providing even for himself by the loss of his arm.

Her Turn to Suffer. By this time, as Paulette herself said, very simply: "It came my time to suffer." She succumbed to typhoid fever, and during her convalescence she had appendicitis. It meant five and a half weary months in a hospital for the active young nurse. But when the five and a half months were over, and Paulette was able to be out again, Rene Brichen had learned to write with his left hand, and had secured the position he had formerly had with a bank. They have just been married, and it is absolutely certain that they should live happily ever after. They have had the complete story-book be-

romance, and it is fair that they should be plot.

EARLY AND GENTLE TRAINING

Task of Halter-Breaking Heifer Calves
Cannot Be Begun Too Early—
Handle Them Daily.

Halter-break all the heifer calves before they get very large. Can't do it too soon. No matter whether you ever lead your cows or not you want them broke to lead. Handle the calves daily as they grow. Rub them, fool around their hind quarters so that they will not be scared or ticklish the first time they are milked.

FOR PURE DAIRY PRODUCTS

Clean Milk, Quick Cooling and Prompt
Delivery Are Factors of Much
Importance.

The number of bacteria in milk depends largely upon cleanliness of milking and handling, temperature at which milk is kept and age of milk. Therefore, clean milk, quick cooling, and prompt delivery are very important factors in producing pure dairy products.

PRODUCT OF IMPROVED COW

Wild Animal Gave Only Enough Milk
to Nourish Its Young—30,000
Pounds Yearly Now.

The wild cow gave only enough milk to support its young. Proof of what man has been able to do in improving dairy cattle is found in the fact that production is more than 30,000 pounds, the present world's record for milk per year.

Kodol Dyspepsia Cure
Digests what you eat.

ESTIMATED VALUE OF COWS

Total Yearly Product of \$66.09 Given
by New York College of Agriculture—
Cost of Keep.

Estimates on the value of the average dairy cow's product in New York state, made by the college of agriculture, give a yearly total of \$66.09. Costs of maintaining her are estimated at \$61.85, not including the cost of labor. The difference, amounting to only \$4.25 per cow, would give to the man who cared for 20 cows a yearly wage of \$85, which is less than the lowest wage paid to ordinary farm labor.

SECURE BEST COW POSSIBLE

If One Cannot Get Good Animal, Then
Take an Ordinary One—Get a
Start Somehow.

Get a good dairy cow if possible. If one cannot get a good cow, then get an ordinary cow, one that is healthy, one that will breed, and then try to get her mated to a good bull. If one cannot buy a cow giving milk, then buy a heifer. If a heifer cannot be purchased, then buy a heifer calf. Get a start somehow.

DISEASE OF LITTLE CALVES

Keep Youngsters Away From Cold
Drafts and Protect Them in Dry,
Well-Bedded Place.

Pneumonia is a common disease of little calves. The cold nights that come on suddenly and unexpectedly are the chief causes.

Keep the little calves away from those cold drafts and protect them in a dry, well-bedded place during the cold wet nights. Prevention is better than cure. Only a few recover.

INSPIRES SPIRIT OF LOYALTY AMONG WOMEN

Patriotic League of the Y. W. C.
A. Is Doing Splendid
Work.

"The woman's committee is being much encouraged in its work of enrolling the assistance of all American women to help the country, each in her own way, by the work of the Y. W. C. A. in its patriotic league," says Mrs. Phillip North Moore, head of the department of health and recreation of the woman's committee.

"This is a league made up especially of young girls, and its idea is to inspire them to adopt the highest standards of womanliness and loyalty to their country. The pledge which they sign reads:

"I pledge myself to express my patriotism; "By doing better than ever before whatever work I can do, "By rendering whatever special service I can at this time to my community and country. "By living up to the highest standards of honor and by helping others to do the same." "Especially in connection with the dangers arising from the large training camps all over the country, it is valuable to have organizations of young girls who can be reached by information and advice as to their proper conduct in these unusual conditions. An appeal to the honor and patriotism of the girls themselves will give them a very much clearer idea of their own obligations than any number of warnings, or than the ordinary safeguards and restrictions. "It is an exceptional privilege so to direct the spirit of youth and patriotism that it may be a power and not a peril in these days of trial."

POPULARITY OF BLUE GRASS

Kentucky Soldiers, on Return March
From Battle of Tippecanoe, Gathered
Seed in Indiana.

The tradition that the Kentucky soldiers who fought at Tippecanoe took back with them the seed that has made blue grass famous in central Kentucky, has never been questioned or seemed to require authentic proof, declares a writer. Mrs. Levering says in her "Authentic Indiana":

"It was on the return march from the battle of Tippecanoe that the soldiers from Kentucky gathered the seed of the blue grass which they found growing in Indiana, and carried it home with them, thinking it was a superior variety because it satisfied the hunger of their horses so well that they would not eat corn. It flourished so well on the limestone soil of central Kentucky that it made that state famous." This statement was based on information obtained from early settlers of Indiana. Kentucky was unknown as the blue grass state until many years after the battle of Tippecanoe.

As long as slavery existed, Kentucky, lying south of the Ohio river was classed as a Southern state. It never was classed as a central West or middle Western state along with Ohio and Indiana. In the census report of 1910, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois, Michigan and Wisconsin were classed as "East North Central states" and Kentucky, Tennessee, Alabama and Mississippi as "East South Central states."

When Indiana was admitted to the Union, in 1816, it consisted of 13 counties, viz.: Wayne, Franklin, Dearborn, Switzerland, Jefferson, Clark, Washington, Harrison, Knox, Gibson, Posey, Warrick and Perry. In the subsequent creation of 79 counties out of these, making 92, the boundaries of the original 13 counties underwent material changes.

Helps Sick Women

Cardui, the woman's tonic, helped Mrs. William Eversole, of Hazel Patch, Ky. Read what she writes: "I had a general breaking-down of my health. I was in bed for weeks, unable to get up. I had such a weakness and dizziness, ... and the pains were very severe. A friend told me I had tried everything else, why not Cardui? ... I did, and soon saw it was helping me ... After 12 bottles, I am strong and well."

TAKE

CARDUI

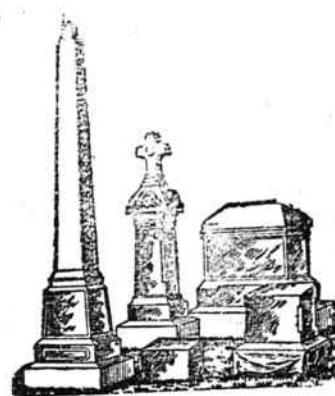
The Woman's Tonic

Do you feel weak, dizzy, worn-out? Is your lack of good health caused from any of the complaints so common to women? Then why not give Cardui a trial? It should surely do for you what it has done for so many thousands of other women who suffered—it should help you back to health.

Ask some lady friend who has taken Cardui. She will tell you how it helped her. Try Cardui.

All Druggists

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GRANITE AND MARBLE MONUMENTS & HEADSTONES

In view of the continued rise in prices and the probable embargo, THE CLIFTON FORGE MARBLE & GRANITE WORKS bought several car-loads of finished work last fall. The prices are a little higher, but we can still offer you bargains. Call and see me when in town, phone or write me. It will not obligate you in any way.

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Clifton Forge Works
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